WASHINGTON'S OLD THESPIAN TEMPLES

Early Days of the Drama in the Capital.

The Adelphi, Canterbury Hall, and Carusi's Academy.

Stars in the Theatrical Firmament Who Held the Boards in the Days of Gur Grandfathers.

Washington playhouses have been a par of the city itself for only a very short time in comparison to the growth and size of the town. A long time elapsed after the esthe District of Columbia before the erec-tion of its first theatre. So long in fact that the residents of the city became im-patient for lack of amusement and built the first legitimate playbouse themselves. Thespis has long been the patron delty of the residents of the National Capital, however, as is attested by the outpouring of money that followed the appeal of the citizens for a theatre in 1825 when the National Theatre was built. There were several playhouses in the city before that time, but that signalized the opening of permanent theatres in Washington. The house was and always has been the home of the heat that the country could produce, and some of the greatest stars in the theatrical firmament have made their first appear

ance on its stage.

There were numerous theatrical per-formances before the erection of the National and there were numerous play-houses of more or less popularity. The first theatrical performance that is known to have taken place in the District of Co-lumbia was given by Archibald Marlborough Hamilton Sterling and his company of comedians, in Georgetown, in 1799. The love of the citizens of the District of Co-lumbia for the drama at even that early date is attested by the fact that the selectmen of the staid old town of Georgetown decided that the event was of such a mu-sical nature as to admit the remission of the tax of \$5 per night assessed against theatrical performance by the city. Where and how the performance or performances were given it in impossible to learn, but it seems that the people of the city were very much pleased at the visit of the company, as it is a matter of record that the gentleman with the long name returned the next year and repeated his former sucthe next year and repeated his former suc-cess. There is some discussion as to the existence of a theatre at that time. In the collection of programmes and theatrical posters in the possession of L. Moxley, of this city, there is one that came from the collection of Peter Force. The poster was printed for two performances of the "Old American Company," given November 15, 1786, which included in its repertoire, ac-cording to the poster. "School for Scancording to the poster, "School for Scan-dal" and "Love a la Mode." The First Regular Show.

These performances were said by Mr. Force to have been given at a theatre which stood on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets northwest. Mr. Moxley thinks, however, that the poster referred to a Theatre in Philadelphia. A theatre did stand on the spot mentioned by Mr. Force, but it was not erected until later in the present cen-tury. The fact that the performances were The fact that the performances were given in this city is still a matter of doubt, no one being found to either affirm or deny the statement of Mr. Force. The first regular theatrical performance given in regular theatrical performance given in this city, of which there is authentic record occurred at the Great Hotel, which was then the principal tavern of the city. The hotel was conducted by a man named Blodgett, who also superintended the per-formances given. The names of the people or the plays that were presented at that time are not known, but it is certain that they were acted at the hotel as early as 1800.

In 1804 a stock company purchased a site at the corner of what is now Eleventh and C streets northwest and erected thereon a

The cast included Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, the father and mother of Joe Jefferson. Shion- Mrs. Burke, who was associated with the social Jeffersons for a long time, and a number atrical performances of all kinds were given in the building and the most fashionballs and receptions of the social world of the National Capital were held of others of lesser note. The house was of others of lesser note. The house was here. During the course of its career several inaugural halls were held in the hall. audience was said to have been a very ensian's thirst and help on his digestion. the most notable of which was after the inauguration of William Henry Harrison, much lower than those of later days, the when the latter caught a cold that resulted in his death a few weeks later on. In scats in the second tier of boxes could by mediately after the second inauguration of President Lincoln, the most notable performance that was ever given in the house took place. The company playing at that time was the Wallack-Davenport combination, and on the night in question these two stars were at their best in a performance of "How She Loves Him." In the cast besides the two mentioned Harry Placide and Rose Etyage, the theatrical world. The "School for Scan-"Honeymoon," and "Still Waters beep" were also given by this com-on before the close of their season, which lasted several weeks.

which lasted several weeks.
In 1872 the house was rented by Eugene Kernan, who started a variety theatre in the place. He was succeeded in the management after two successful seasons by a man named Rodgers. After a short priod Rodgers sold out to Budd & O'Neil who after a short season released the theatre to Tom Saeilbacher who remodeled the house and called it the Comique. use and called it the Comique In 1885 Mr. Kernan'again secured control of the house and has been conducting a variety theatre at the place ever since The house has been improved a veral times since then and the entrance has been changed from C Street to Pennsylvania

Colonel Sinn's Playbouse.

The next theatre to be crected in the city was another "Washington Theatre" which was afterward known as the American and more recently as the Canterbury, and was managed by Col. William Sinn. It can remember where it stood. The theatre was built early in the twenties Louisiana Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and for a long time was the principal theatre in the city.

For years it had practically no opponent in the production of first-class dramas and it was not until just before the Civil War that it became a variety house and as such that it became a variety house and as such was run until it burned down. Billy Rice, Billy Emerson, Soi Smith Russell, then a member of the Berger troupe of Swiss beil ringers and Nat C. Goodwin, then a song and dance man, have appeared at this house at odd times during its career. Besides these a number of famous stars presented the legitimate drama at the house. Early in the fifties a theatre was erected on Pennsylvania Avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets north-bertine, Maggie Mitchell, Parodi. Edwin Early in the fifties a theatre was ton Pennsylvania Avenue between ind-a-half and Sixth Streets northbertine, Maggie Mitchell, Parodi, Edwin Booth and a host of other well-known peo-ple appeared at the bouse. Some of the programmes contain casts that would in these days be known as all star organizawhich was known as the Adelphi.

The house was only in operation a few years, however, as it burned down in 1850 and was never rebuilt as a theatre. The most historic playhouse in the city The most historic playhouse in the city and perhaps one that is more closely associated with national history is the old Ford's Theatre on Tenth Street northwest, between E and F Streets. This building was originally a Baptist church and was first rented as a theatre by John W. Ford in 1858. After running for about a year the building was burned to the ground. The church people who had formerly occupied the place said this was a visitation

of Providence on the heads of the owner of the building for renting it for such a secular purpose. The owner did not stem to mind the criticism, however, as he immediately erected a larger and handsomer building which was turned over to Mr. Ford and was operated as a threatre by him until that historic night in April, 1865, here blessly fail but the way of the second of the sec when Lincoln fell by the hand of the as-sassin Booth. The theatre then became the property of the United States Government and remained standing until 1833 when it collapsed killing a number of men and injuring many others. It was then re-built and is still used by the Government as a portion of the War Department.

when it was leased by Harris, Britton & Dean and was run in conjunction with two Baltimore theatres under the control of

this firm as a house for the production o

It was then rebuilt and renamed the Lin

coin Music Hall. In 1892 Manager Rapley, of the National Theatre, secured control of the house and turned it into a regular the-atre, calling it the Academy of Music by

Early in the fifties a music hall was opened on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets northwest.

Of all the theatres in the city, however,

The National Theatre of Old.

largely with means furnished by him. Before the erection of the National there was really no theatre in the city where

first-class performances were regularly given. The citizens of the District de-manded that such a building be erected, and at a mass meeting Messrs. Henry Ran-

dall, Richard Smith, Pornelious McLean

purchased from John Mason. The deed,

which is on record at the office of the Re-corder of Deeds of the District of Colum-

bia, shows that the lot was purchased fo

there was some little difficulty in secur-

there were a number of great events in the

in repertoire. Joseph Jefferson made his

debut in the theatrical world at this house

tions. On one occasion Harry Placide, James E. Murdock, J. W. Wallsck, jr., A. H. Bavenport, Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Adams, Lizzie Weston and Kate Howe all

appeared in a production of the "School for Scandal." The combination played at the house for over a week to standing room only.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of January 12, 1856, the house was burned to the ground. This time the blaze was

The National Theatre has always stood the same spot and has ever been known

which name it is still known.

formance only.

In 1884 the National was renovated and remodeled and passed into the hands of Manager W. W. Rapley. Mr. Rapley secured the very best talent in the country of the country The Oxford Theatre. for his house and it was here that the resi-Late in the fifties the Oxford theatre dents of the city had an opportunity to see a number of the most celebrated plays and was built at the corner where the Bijou now stands. It was used for many years as a first-class house and many noted stars appeared there. When Ford left his

started by a timber

an of

a timber of the building remained. In 1862 the theatre was repopened for the fourth time by Messrs. W. Rapley and A. E. Spaulding. The the-

atre was under the management of Leonard Grover at the time of the opening an during the course of his career Annie Lou ise Kellogg, Lucille Western, Annie Pro

vost, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, "Yan-kee" Robinson and John Wilkes Booth ap-peared at the house, the latter for one per-

Jefferson played as frequently as in the days of old, John Brougham, Madame Ris-tori, Julia Daly, John Sleeper Clarke, Chanfran, Edwin Forrest, "Billy" Flor-ence and his wife, Miss Bateman, J. K. theatre on Tenth Street after the Linceln tragedy he purchased the Oxford and turned it into an opera house. It was con-ducted as such until about ten years ago. Emmett, Lydia Thompson, Mrs. Bowers, Charles Fechter, Mrs. Scott Siddons, Frank Mayo, May Saville, Lester Wallack, Dion Boucleault, Charles Mathews, Christine Nillson, Emma Soldene, Janauschek, and Alice Oates are among the celebrities that appeared at the National during the course this firm as a house for the production of melodrama at popular prices. Two years ago it was rented by its present managers and has been operated as a vaudeville house ever since. In the latter part of the seventics Lincoln Hall was built at the corner of Ninth and D Streets. After a short career as a music hall it was rented to Hertzog and operated as a popular priced theatre until it burned down in 1887. It was then rebuilt and renamed the Linof the next ten years. During this period the theatre passed into the hands of sev-eral managers, but was continuously open from that time on to the present. A Phoenixlike Old Plnyhouse.

incendiary and not

The third fire at the theatre occurred in 1873, and again the building was a total wreck. It was immediately rebuilt by Mr. Rapley, and once more started on a triumphant career. For a period of twelve years the theatre was the centre of all that was good in the theatrical world, and in 1885 was again destroyed by fire. Once more Mr. Rapley cleared away the ruins and commenced the construction of a This theatre was the scene of many no-table performances of the variety class. It had a long and varied career and was not done away with until the ground was building of which the present National Theatre is the result. At the time of its construction the theatre was second to construction the theatre was second to none in the country, in point of conveni-ence both for the public and the players, and it has had a long career of prosperity. During the course of its long existence as a place of amusement every theatrical celebrity of this country and Europe have trod its boards. Almost every play or op-era known to man has been given within broken for the new city postoffice a few years ago. It was at one time or another the most popular family theatre in the city, but deteriorated toward the latter part of its existence and becarie the home of the wildest and most suggestive variety of the wildest and most suggestive variety companies on the road.

The theatres of more recent construction are the Grand Opera House, which was erected in 1884; the Metzerott Music Hall or the Columbia Theatre, as it is better known, which was erected in 1882, and the Lafayette Square Theatre, which was with all of the fires that have occurred to within its walls there has never been a person injured or killed in the building at any time in its history. The house has been regarded for years as one of the most solid theatres in the country and there is

Of all the theatres in the city, however, the one which is the best known and which has become most endeared to the hearts of the theatregoing public is the National. This was one of the first legitimate houses to be built in the city and was erected by the citizens in 1835. It has had a long and varied career, having been burned to the ground four times only to rise again in renewed splendor to take its place among the foremost theatres in the country.

The National Theatre of Old. on Seventh Street northwest, which was known as the home of minstrelsy, and Willard Hall. All of which are in opera-tion as music halls at the present date. as the National. Few people know that the site was selected by the well-known philauthropist and scholar, the late W. W. Corcoran, and the theatre was built

DRINKS OCEANS OF TEA.

Beverage Costly in Russis, But All Natives Require It.

(From the Anglo-Russian.) Among the few things for which Russia deservedly enjoys a creditable and univer-sal reputation, Russian tea doubtless oc-cupies a prominent place, both on account of its quality and mode of preparation and consumption. In the first place, there is no such thing as Russian tea in the literal jr., George Gibson, and William Brent were appointed a committee to prepare plans and select a site for the proposed se of the word. It is entirely an article imported from China, which country will probably continue for a long time to be the chief source of tea supply for the Rustheatre. Some little time was spent in the selection of the site of the place, and on October 16, 1834, the present lot was sian market. Tea in Russia is very dear, but this is due to the heavy expenses of transport and custom duties. The Rusins drink enormous quantities of tea,

ifficient to frighten any Englishman. the erection thereon of a building which was to be devoted to public amusement. After the purchase of the lot it seems that The poor people—and, alas! the Russian people are the poorest in existence—use the so-called "brick" tea. This is the cheapest sort, being mixed with the stems, and compressed by some adhesive gum into dry cakes of various sizes, resembling ing funds for the purpose of building the theatre, and in 1835 W. W. Corcoran took the matter out of the hands of the comin its appearance "plug" tobacco. This tea, which would probably prove poison-ous to anyone else, is consumed by the Russian workingman at the average rata mittee by purchasing the property and erecting the building, which was recon-veyed to the stockholders in the original enterprise and which has ever since been number of years, when it burned down and was not rebuilt until 1822 when it was soll to a man named Carusi, who erected a large building, which was known as the City Assembly Rooms.

Then followed a career of gaiety such as the City Assembly Rooms.

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The cast included Mr. and Mrs. Lefferson.

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Taking the Russian stakan being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in England at afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian won't be satisfied until "sedmoi pot proshibyot," or "the seventh perspiration breaks out," according to the popular self in a large compartment around the satisfied until "sedmoi pot proshibyot," or "the seventh perspiration breaks out," according to the popular self in a large compartment around the satisfied and one side by ponderous doors and on the other by the wails of the building day; the Russian stakan being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in England at afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian won't be satisfied until "sedmoi pot poshibyot," or "the seventh perspiration breaks out," according to the popular self in a large compartment around the same of the building day; the Russian stakan being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in England at afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian won't be satisfied until "sedmoi being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in England at afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian won't be satisfied until "sedmoi being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in England at afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian won't be satisfied until "sedmoi being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in England at afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian stakan being quite equal to five of the little saying. Taking into consideration that black, sour or bitter, brick-like bread, raw glittering surite, dried leather-like fish, and strongly salted herring are usually the the guide vibrates through the air with chief articles of food of the people at large, one must not wonder at the enormous Although the air outside was cold and thusiastic one. The prices charged were

theatrical history of the city. Junius Brutus Booth appeared there several times and most carefully packed, is the chief rea-son of its superiority over the teas in use "Toward the close of the shad scason." and appeared there several times each sec-son. A number of plays were given incir first production here. During the arst ten

in Western Europe. During the first ten years of its existence Edwin Forrest, J. W. Wallack, the elder Booth, Edmund Kean, Madame Celeste, Ellen Tree, Farmic Elssler and a number of other well-known theatrical stars of days gone by appeared at the house. In 1856 the house was destroyed by fire for the first time. Nothing but the walls were left sianding and seven or eight dwellings that had stood in the vicinity were also hurned to the ground.

Jenny Lind's Appearance.

In 1856 the fame of Jenny Lind had traceled to this country and arrangements were made for her American tour. It was considered absolutely necessary that she should give at least one concert in this city, and as the National Theatre had burned to the ground there was no place where the concert could be held. Messra, Willard and Reeside, two public-spirited citizens, solved the difficulty and relieved the minds of the citizens of the District by the erection of a building on the site of the old National Theatre, which was known as the National Hall, and was built especially for the Jenny Lind concert. Here John Howard Payne heard the great singer sing "Home. Sweet Home." After this revent it was occupied by Prof. King as a local profession of the citizens of the great singer sing "Home. Sweet Home." After this revent it was occupied by Prof. King as a local profession of the citizens of the great singer sing "Home. Sweet Home." After this revent it was occupied by Prof. King as a local profession of the citizens of the recover in the pot and the basement. Three great is not provided to the ground there are also one content to the family and relieved to the ground which fresh cald water is pour before he gins to boil, this being announced by a volume of steam from under the cover. Then the boiling water is pour before the water begins to boil, this being announced by a volume of steam from under the cover. Then the boiling water is pour before the water begins to boil, this being announced by a volume of steam from under the cover. Then the boilin

indispensable samovar is rarely left behind, and in the new countries of their adoption it forms frequently a melancholy link with the past.

At Break of Day.

At Break of Dny.

At break of day, when shadows fly,
And still the carth is white with dew,
And light, soft mists on hillsides lie,
And all the purple meadows through
The morning wind moves like a sigh
(No sullied thing draws ever nigh
When thus the day from God is new),
Oh, then I wake all quietly,
And as from some sweet place most high
On the chaste line of day and night—
Whence holy thoughts will souls imme
Who wake, praise God, keep pure, walk right,
A boon comes; is't not blest that I
Walk thus through fields of God with you
At break of day, when shadows fly?

—M. L Van Vorst.

DISPLAYS IN THE CITY MARKET HOUSES

Enough Provender in Stalls to Feed an Army.

Summer Produc's Kept in Cold Storage for Winter Use.

stroll of a Reporter Through as Arctic Tunnel Loaded With Delightful Esculents.

The market houses of the city are undoubtedly the busiest places in Washington on Saturdays between the hours of o'clock and noon. These great buildings, which hold within their walls food enough to feed the people in the District for several days without a renewal of the supply, begin their work in the early dawn of the morning. The hucksters and dealers who dispense produce to the local multitudes go to the place of their day's labors before many thousands of the population have awakened to the fact that the are hungry and by 6 o'clock have arranged their stands in tempting array. Ment enough is stored there to feed thousands of soldiers, unless exception is made of the iads who ate embaimed beef, canned roast beef and other equally unpalatable varie-ties of beef, while with the army in Cuba. There is much doubt as to the capacity of the market to hold enough of any kind of food to satisfy the hunger of an ordinary sized army of these starved beings. There is butter galore and bread by the hundred weight; fresh vegetables of every descrip-tion; fruits of the tropics and the tem-perate north; cakes of every known va-riety in the baker's art, and fish from the muddy depths of the Potomac and from the clearer waters of the sea and inland lakes. To a hungry man who visits the market without the means of immediately partaking of the delicacies there displayed the sight is maddening and enough to give one an inclination to commit petty larceny.

The Washington markets are without

doubt among the very best in the world. Their cold storage fa-cilities are excellent and proba-bly no city in the country can boast of bly no city in the country can boast of establishments of this character better equipped than the buildings here. To be sure, there are larger ones in the great cities of the country, but those in Washington are said to outstrip all others in point of perfect equipment.

On a busy day the receiving rooms of the cold storage plants are a veritable bediam of motion and sound. The truck farmers from the surrounding country bring their products to be stored for better prices. The unloading of their vehicles is accompanied with much confusion. Black porters are to be seen rushing here and

porters are to be seen rushing here and there pushing trucks loaded with fresh, crisp produce. The continual ery of "Heads up, boss!" to the bewildered outsider, together with the shouts of the drivers to their horses and the loud-toned orders those directing the displacement of goo all contribute to paralyze the senses

the person who by accident finds himself a wanderer in the boisterous throng. The marketmaster of the Centre Market, upon request of a reporter to be allowed to see the cold-storage department, com-plied very courteously. After giving some necessary directions to the men who were rushing hither and thither with trucks, he beckened the reporter to follow. The way lead through a dark chamber full of the canny sounds to a deep pit which, to a superstitious person, might have presente ne dread, but it seemed from further developments that the yawning chasm wa-not bottomless for presently a large platnot bottomies for presently a large plat-form came slowly creeping from the depths below. When it had reached the level of the floor the marketmaster and the re-porter stepped aboard and were borne to the next floor above, which was much lighter and brighter than the mysterious chambers below. A labyrinth of corri-dors walled on one side by ponderous doors and on the other by the wills of the build.

sian's thirst and help on his digestion.

The inferior sort of tea is, besides, very the room was keenly felt and reminded him the room was keenly felt and reminded him to the blizzard weather in February. Around the walls were piled like cord wood. 1857 the building was remodeled and was then known as the Washington Theatre, and a number of notable performances were given here. During March, 1865, in the second tier of boxes could be a world-wide reputation, but that in use a world-wide reputation, but that the provided reputation, but that the provided reputation, but that the provided reputation is a worl Emma Wheatley, a local actress of merit, and was said to have scored an instantaneous success. Following the opening sorts of teas which are sold even at 20 and the could be recurred in susson, sorts of teas which are sold even at 20 and the could be recurred in susson. sorts of teas which are sold even at 29 and the stock left unsold on the marke rubles per pound, but of these only a few stands spoiled or had to be given away. leaves are used to add an extra delicious. This process has done away with the aroma to the ordinary tea. Thus the high stupendous loss to hucksters by the freezquality of the tea itself, brought overland ing of goods of all sorts so that they may

in Western Europe.

But apart from the tea itself, the Ruscared for the delicacies during the season

a substance of the consistency of alabaster, and meats to huge masses resembling ivo-ry. The change which takes place in articles placed under the influence of the polar stillness of the numerous chambers is in no way derogatory to the quality of the food, and can be kept for any length of food, and can be kept for any length of practice of smoking herbs we should have practice of the astonishing rapidity

where they can buy something a little cheaper than they can at some other stand, still there are many who make it a practice to go from stall to stall snapping lettuce leaves from a crisp bunch of the vegetable to test their freshness, tasting butter, tearing back the wings of poultry, burying their nails in potatoes and apples, much to the detriment of these articles. Often this is kept µp for an hour or more by the too economically inclined person, and then it very often happens that he does not buy anything. A market man must, before he anything. A market man must, before he enters the business, be endowed with a patience far superior to that of Job if he wishes to be successful, for "If there is anything more exasperating than to see an individual control of the superior of the superio individual come up who perhaps has no intention of making a purchase and finger articles intended only to be eaten, and which are not at all benefited by handling. I should like to know what it is," said a well-known dealer to The Times reporter yesterday afternoon. "Of course," con-tinued he, "there are some things which we sell that can be handled without harmwe sell that can be handled without harming them, but to have a man or woman come up and stick his or her finger in a quantity of butter, as I have often seen them do, just for the sake of seeing how hard it is, makes me wonder how I have been able to control my temper. Then again, people ask the silliest kind of questions which, if you happen to feel a little under the weather, well-nigh drives you crazy." Indeed the market men manage to keep their tempers to a phenomenal degree, and it is very seldom that one gives way under the strain of exasperations which he has to bear.

the markets. The country people who regularly take up their places on the curb-stone to sell produce from their farms af-ford a study of human nature which cannot be found in any except a town where the market facilities are similar to those here. Among those who perhaps attract the most attention are the old negro women who sell herbs and charms. The herbs are supposed to cure almost any ill that afflicts the human frame, while the charms will do any-thing from insuring an infallible road to heaven to promptly securing a husband for an old maid.

ORIENTAL JOURNALISM. Notes From Our Organ in the Phil-

ippines. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) The following local items are alleged to be from the "Cavite Chronicle" of February 7, before the insurgents openly defied Uncle Sam:

Letters addressed to the following per-sons remain uncalled for in the Cavite General Agnostino Senor Armadillo : Admiral Montijo. dillo y De La Plata.

Ramon Huanacillo de Aguinaldo.

John Smith. John Smith.

The Filipinos have a national drink that is a liquid terror. It tastes like a combination of red pepper and gasoline, and makes a man see more queer things than a microscope can discover in Chicago River water. In describing the effects of this awful drink a Minnesona cornoral said. water. In describing the effects of this awful drink a Minnesota corporal said: "It gives a man the Jaggledest jag that ever came down the pike. There is a Buston chap in our company who filled up on the stuff. Next day he was asked how he felt. 'I feel,' he said, 'as if I had been drawn through the back bay, mopped over the Common and dropped from Bunker Hill Monument."

The average Filipino is a child of simple The average Filipino is a child of simple habits and complex appetite. We were much impressed by the extreme defiance of the laws of cleanliness exhibited by an untutored native a few days ago and in the goodness of our heart we handed him a cake of choice sosp. At the same time in eloquent pantomine we limitated the motions of a man enjoying a much resident tions of a man enjoying a much-needed scrub. He shook his head knowingly, smiled broadly and went his way.

protuberant stomach. The other hand was outstretched with the palm uppermost.

He had eaten the scap and wanted more.

who has been employed in the street clean-ing department, was taken with a sudden desire to run amuck yesterday morning. He was promptly hauled off to the county jail in a garbage cart.

While crossing a big bridge yesterday afternoon a Manila belle had the misfor-

tune to lose her hat, a playful gust of wind snatching it from her head and whirling it over the rail to the water below. A gallant member of the Utah Battery immediately leaped into the water and seizing the hat rapidly swam ashore with it, to the 'ntense delight of a crowd of spectators. Always take a wineglassful of Boyle's Stomach Bitters after sudden exposure to cold and wet. For sale at all drug joints. Sergeant Bollinger, of the First Califor-

nia, hooked a seventeen-foot shark in the bay last Sunday. As usual it got away. This is evidently the fourteen-foot shark that Corporal Rattiger, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, hooked on Tuesday. The extra three feet can be accounted for by the fact that Bollinger is a zenious expansionist. Things seem a little slow in this ancient Spanish town. The Cavite Street boys are whistling "Comrades" and "Sweet Marie," and a few of them have just commenced on the "Banks of the Wabash," There is no telling when "A Hot Time in the Old 'own" will get here.

The Utah battery has a new mascot. It's

a monkey, and Private Sharp says it already knows enough to be a captain gen-The Independent Sons of the Orient,

Cord and Creese Chapter, will meet every Friday evening in the Malay Block, over Chinganorian's opium joint, Dress parade this afternoon at 3. Go out and see the boys when they are

egate, arrived by the last steamer from Pasig River water needs boiling.

the erection of a building on the site of the development of a building on the site of milk is added according to taste, and as the National Hall, and was built especially for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically for the Jenny Lind concert. Here is no "respectable" household in the rooms are illuminated with sugar in several old books of housewiltery certain herbs named are to be "smoaked before tobacco was unroaccent pour and the rooms are illuminated with sugar is not and the rooms are illuminated with sugar is put into the glass, or used "v prically from motors in the basement. Three laws occupied by Prof. King as a circus, which was run by him for an entire season.

In 1852 the circus building was torn down and a brand-new theatre erected in its place. It was opened December 15, 1852, and any the principal roles of the "Hunchback," and with Matilda Herron and a Mr. Fleming in which matilda Herron and a Mr. Fleming in which may be really termed the Russian heart, and the principal roles of the "Hunchback," and the theatre, which hasted until 1856, Lola the theatre, which h shining masses of onyx and silver, lard to a substance of the consistency of alabaster, and meats to huge masses resembling ivory. The change which takes place in articles placed under the influence of the polar

> iow the freezing point.
>
> The advent of the cold-storage system has practically ruined the butchers' busi-ness in Washington—that is, as far as the killing and dressing of cattle is concerned.
>
> Formerly all the beef consumed in the Disservation as lobelia, as well as tobacco. Formerly all the beef consumed in the District was dressed in the city, but the invention of cold-storage cars has done away with all this, and now the greatest part of the beef is brought from the great packing bouses of the Western cities.
>
> Though the general run of customers realize the folly of tramping all over their particular market building seeking a pince

WHITE HOUSE GAMES. n Old-Time Scandal Over Chess and

Hilliards.

Life at the White House in the "good old days" during the early part of the century was not one-half so careless and untrammeled as antiquarians would have moderns believe. While the Presidents who occupied the Executive Mans.on during the romantic period between 1890 and 1840 were not subjected to the tiresome round of receptions and displayed p.amp customary in recent years, yet the path of a President was exceeding narrow and the prejudices of the times made pleasure a guarded monotony.

The log cabin population of the saveral

a guarded monotony.

The log cabin population of the several States honesity believed with a jealous belief that the President was a being who lived in such splendor as would have shamed even Nero, and as eloquent stump speakers were forever proclaiming the fact that all this was at the expense of the people, the slightest divergence from the almost Puritan belief was at once denounced as "alarming to the religious, the moral and the reflecting portion of the community." It is a historical fact that shortly after

the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, in 1826, several items were held up and bitterly criticised in the House of Representatives. The items in question were discovered in a bill for refurnishing the White House and included the following:

 For chessnen
 \$23.60

 For billiard balls
 6.00

 For billiard table
 50.00

way under the strain of exasperations which he has to bear.

The markets are filled with customers during the entire day. Some arrive with the sun, while others put off getting their supply of food until the last thing at night, when the hucksters are about to close their stands.

Yet there are many who are sensible and do their buying in reasonable hours. There are many society ladies who are fond, of visiting the market each market day and purchasing supplies for the replenishment of their larders at home. Among those who are in the habit of visiting the stalls are Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Hale, and Mrs. Mackay-Smith. Mrs. Cleveland, when mistress of the White House, took especial pleasure in visiting the markets, buying flowers and delicacies for consumption at the Executive Mansion.

There are many picturesque features of the markets. The country people who regularly take up their playeds on the curb.

ams was known as the most shabbily dressed man ever elected to the Presiden-tial chair, and it was said that he had worn the same hat for ten years, yet the people argued that a man who would play chess and checkers was a spendthrift and that he was endangering the life of the new republic.

A story was related in connection with the "ungodly" billiard playing of Presi-dent Adams to the effect that he had played Henry Clay a game for a picture owned by the latter, and that the picture hung on a wall in the White House for some time. However, it was a long time before a quiet little game of anything was in-dulged in by an occupant of the Executive

Soon after the inauguration of President Soon after the inauguration of President Jackson a story went the rounds to the effect that "Old Hickory" was wont to keep a jug of good whisky in every closet in the White House. While the story was accepted as truth, the allegations were never used against the President, probably because of the fact that he was enshrined in the hearts of the people as the "Hero of New Orleans." It is related that when Davy Crockett called upon President when Davy Crockett called upon President
Jackson, the latter banded out a demijohn,
and, after enquiring as to the health of
his visitor, left the room.

While no definite information can ever

be secured as to the little games indulged in by the early Presidents, it is known that on many escusions the midnight oil was burning until daylight while the President endeavored to veto the suites and leads of statesmen and diplomats. It is also related that many of the Presidents knew the difference between a spade and a heart and could tell an ace from a deuce. President Adams never recovered from the silly accusations brought against him because of the chess and billiard event. He retired an embittered old man and during the remainedr of his life fought against the remained of his life fought against every popular system or movement. Even at that early date he was a bitter anti-slavery agitator. His blameless policy as President and the purity of his administration brought no leniency from the people for he had played at chess and billiards and checkers.

During the administration of Van Buren.

During the administration of Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and later Presidents, whist and "bluff" were in great vogue and as the feeling against chess and billiards had passed with other reforms, the house on

and ink, no cards being used.

M. LOUBET'S GRACEFUL ACT.

nicipal council was a vote of thanks to tur M. Loubet for the eminent services rendered by the latter to the city, and of un-reserved praise for his wise administra-tion. The motion was voted unanimously

ministration, waiting to be replaced formally by his predecessor, M. Loubet. He was therefore still in office, when he called one morning upon M. Loubet and said:
"Tomorrow is the 1st of January. The direction of perfecting and improving ways mayor has to pay the usual obligatory for handling to advantage the new power.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Oh, we just had a lovely time, manma, but what do you think Willie did? He got to aghting with Jimmie Todgers, and most of his ciothes were all forn to rags."

"Willie, I'm ashamed of you. Do you call that having a good time?"

"Yes, ma'am; rag time!"

LIQUID AIR AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

Coming Rival of Electricity as a Motor Power.

Destined to Be an Important Factor in Commerce.

atest of Scientific Inventions to Attract Attention From the Nations of the Earth.

Washington devotees to science are busly engaged just now speculating upon the aibilities of liquid nir. The interest that is taken in this wonderful fluid is phenomenal. Many outside of the ranks of science are thinking of the matter seriously and are dreaming of the startling changes which the advent of liquid air as a motive power portends. Perhaps no other discovery in the scientific world has aroused such universal interest unless it was the finding and development of the

years the newspapers have published ac-counts of experiments with liquid air, con-ducted by scientists in different parts of the world. At first the results interested only those more deeply versed in scien-tific lore, as the great cost of producing the liquid when the first trials were con-ducted made, its methy amplication in the ducted made its useful application in the affairs of life too remote to be considered by those who seek to turn to practical account scientific discoveries, but within the past few months, since Prof. Charles E. Tripler, of New York, has demonstrated his ability to make gallons of the subtle duid at a trifling cost and more has been

his ability to make gallons of the subtle fluid at a trifling coat and more has been learned about its Irresistible expansive powers, mechanical experts as well as others who would be benefited by its application as a motive power have and are still regarding with deep interest every new development in methods of harnesaing its wonderful strength.

The lecture of Prof. Charles E. Tripler, of New York, the inventor of the only machine which will produce liquid air in large quantities at a small cost, before the National Geographic Society at the Arlington Hotel several weeks ago was no doubt the means of causing the special interest which has been aroused in this city. Prof. Tripler's lecture was illustrated by experiments which showed in a small way the surprising power of liquid air. Probably the most practical of these was the demonstration of the pressure developed by the liquid as it assumes its gaseous form. The experiment consisted in adjusting a tube fitted out with a whistle to a glass jar containing a quantity of the fluid. The confinement imposed by the jar forced the expanding air to seek an outlet through the tube. This caused the whistie to blow with considerable force showing that when the air is confined it is possible to turn its expansive qualities to account for propelling powerful machinery. In his laturn its expansive qualities to account for propelling powerful machinery. In his la-boratory in New York, Prof. Tripler by actual experiment has operated a steam engine by means of the frosty fluid. The engine was a small one, but there is no good reason to predict that the largest engine cannot be made to operate by the same means. The theory of the applica-tion of liquid air is entirely practical.

For years scientists have been endeavor-ing to discover some way by which the heat of the sun's rays can be utilized in heat of the sun's rays can be utilized in producing power. It would seem that these endeavors have been crowned with success at last. The employment of liquid air is in entire accordance with the suggestion of the use of the sun's heat, but it is not in the line of investigations previously carried on. Former experiments have endeavored to secure power from the direct rays of the sun but the expansion of liquid air can be produced even when the sun is not shining. The heat stored in the surrounding air on the coldest winter day is sufficient to melt liquir air, thus producing expansion.

producing expansion.

Washington investigators who have examined the merits of the new discovery de broadly and went his way.

Pretty soon he came back.

Pretty soon he came back.

With one hand he gleefully rubbed his rotuberant stomach. The other hand was utstretched with the palm uppermost.

He had eaten the scap and wanted more. Allabimballaboo, a Malay from Rollo, who has been employed in the street cleanwho has frequently within the past few weeks ex-press the belief that the time is very near when the entire practicability of the em-ployment of Ilquid air in commerce will ing year will witness the beginning of a mightly revolution in the mechanical world which during its course will cause the retirement of steam and even electricity from the field as How He Paid New Year Calls With

His Opponent.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A pleasing story has been recalled recently about a remarkable incident in the early political life of M. Emile Loubet, the new President of the French Republic. It was ff 1877, when a reactionary Ministry had come into power for a few.

lic. It was m 1877, when a reactionary Ministry had come into power for a few months, thanks to the indifference of the President, Marshal MacMahon. Of course, the Secretary of the Interior, following the usual traditions in France, where even the mayors of cities, towns, and villages have to be confirmed in their offices, and sometimes appointed by the central Government, hastened to displace M. Loubet, who had been chosen mayor by the citizens of Montelimar, who were by a large majority strong partisans of the Republic. The Minister appointed in his place his political adversary, M. Messie, "catonnier," or ical adversary. M. Messie, "catonnier," or president, of the Lawyers' Association, and a pronounced partisan of the ultra-Conservative and clerical Government of Macon but at the same time an enlightened spirit and a loyal adversary in the field of realities. The first worth Mahon, but at the same time an enlight-ened spirit and a loyal adversary in the field of politics. The first motion proposed by the newly installed mayor to his mu-over the hard macadam enloying the pic-

uresque scenery as he goes.
All who have lived in Washington for any length of time have heard of the mi reserved praise for his wise administration. The motion was voted unanimously by the council.

This at that time of general rancor between political parties was a proceeding entirely to the honor of the two adversaries. MM. Messie and Louber, but what followed a few months later was still more original, especially when French habits in politics are taken into consideration. The reactionary Cabinet had been overthrown by the popular verdict at the legislative elections of October, 1877, but the mayors had not yet been changed, and M. Messie was still at the head of the Montelimar administration, waiting to be replaced forand manufactories of Georgetown, which

Embarrassing.

visits, and this duty belongs to me, since I am still in place. But you are mayor in reality, since you are the popular favorite. I am greatly embarrassed."

M. Loubet laughed. "I guess your thoughts," said he. "You want to inlimate that it is I who should perform the task."

"Well," said M. Messle, laughing also." I should not see any inconvenience in it, for I find myself in a queer situation."

"Say," retorted M. Loubet, moved by the embarrassment of his successor, "there might be a way to arrange everything. How should you like it if we be the paid these visits together?"

The proposition was enthusiastically accepted, and there was great stupefaction on the part of the subprefect, the military commandant, the curate, the President of the Tribunal, and other high functionaries, when they saw the two political adversaries coming arm in arm to present to them the compliments of the season.

Rag Time.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

(From the Philadelphia Levelly made a visit to Philadelphia Record.)

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

(Well, "said M. Messle, laughts of a wisit to Philadelphia Desk wood the amovaine of carrying a bag best wood the marchain to present the marchain terming to be always the a might a confort and the morning's tollet. Without going further into particulars, he had its took brish his had.

In the evening, with a friend, he went to a theater, and as the play was green to the balcony.

Overceas were carelesly laid over the rail, and the toothbrush slipped out of the pocket and tell into the parquet. Involuntarily both men looked over to see where it fell, and met the green the parquet. In the ca

All He Could Do. (From the Yonkers Stalesman.)
Bill—You say your friend was a prolific writer?
Jill—That's what he was.
"What did he ever do to benefit humanity?"
"He died."